

BOROUGH OF ALTRINCHAM.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor R.S. Watson - Chairman.
Alderman A. Weston - Vice Chairman.
Councillor J.L. Warren, J.P. Mayor of
the Borough.
Aldermen W.G. Biddle,
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T.C. Lochhead,
I.M. MacLennan,
F. Marsland,
R. Mason,
A. Vesey, J.P.,
J.W. Yarwood.

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OFFICIALS.

D. Longbottom, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer
of Health.
J.E. Crickmore, C.R.S.I. - Chief Sanitary Inspector.
K. Ashley - First Additional
Sanitary Inspector.
G.H. Bourne - Second Additional
Sanitary Inspector.
Mrs. C.B. Hargreaves - Clerk.

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Altrincham.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Altrincham.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

The vital statistics as a whole again compare favourably with previous years and those of the rest of the country. Comments on the particular figures are made in the appropriate parts of the report.

I have again included in a small appendix a brief list of many of the services connected with the National Health Service and the Welfare and Children's section of the County Council, which, though no longer under the control or directly connected with the Municipal Borough, are still very much the concern of all members of the community.

In addition there is a report on the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board to the Altrincham Area.

I should like to pay tribute to the members of the Health Committee for the interest they have shown in the department during the year under review. Also I should like to commend to you the work done by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff, and take this opportunity of thanking them for the co-operation they have always shown.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DONALD LONGBOTTOM.

Medical Officer of Health.

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GENERAL FEATURES OF THE BOROUGH.

The Borough is situated in the northern part of Mid-Cheshire, 8 miles south of Manchester.

The total population in accordance with the Registrar General's Estimate is 39,640.

There is a considerable industrial area containing several large engineering works of world wide repute, and a number of smaller concerns and factories, providing employment for a large section of the population.

A fair proportion of the population is residential, with business interests in Manchester, Salford and other towns.

The main shopping centre and Public Market provide facilities for a large number of people from adjoining districts.

The public market is held on Tuesday and Saturday of each week and is well patronised by shoppers from a very wide area.

The Municipality provides Public Libraries and Public Swimming Baths. There is an 18 hole Municipal Golf Course, tennis courts, recreation grounds, all of which provide wide open spaces in the Borough.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	-	3,476 acres.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951)	-	12,263
Rateable Value (31st December, 1951)	-	£310484
Product of a penny rate (at 31/3/52)	-	£1263
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	-	39,640

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 living,	14.5	13.7	15.1
Standardised Birth Rate,	13.8	13.0	
General Birth Rate (England & Wales),	15.5	15.8	16.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 living,	12.3	11.6	11.3
Standardised Death Rate,	12.8	12.1	
General Death Rate (England & Wales),	12.5	11.6	11.7
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth,	0	1.0	0
Deaths under 1 yr. in proportion to 1,000 Births,	22.1	24.0	23.5
Deaths under 1 yr. in proportion to 1,000 Births (England & Wales),	29.6	29.8	32.0
Deaths from Cancer,	82	87	67
Deaths from Measles,	0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough,	0	0	0
Deaths from Diphtheria,	0	0	0
Deaths from Poliomyelitis,	0	0	2
Total number of deaths from all causes,	486	459	446
Total number of births,	589	541	596
(Corrected for outward and inward transfers)			

The population figures given are home population, and the births and deaths rates are based on this population. The standardised births and deaths rates are arrived at after allowing for the age and sex distribution of the population, giving a fairer basis for comparison with those of other areas.

Further comments are given after the more detailed tables later.

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TABLE I.

<u>Live Births.</u>				
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1951 Total.</u>	<u>1950 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	289	280	569	520
Illegitimate Births,	7	13	20	21
Totals,	<u>296</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>541</u>

TABLE II.

<u>Still Births.</u>				
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1951 Total.</u>	<u>1950 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	3	3	6	11
Illegitimate Births,	0	0	0	0
Totals,	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

TABLE III.

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.</u>				
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1951 Total.</u>	<u>1950 Total.</u>
Legitimate,	9	4	13	12
Illegitimate,	0	0	0	1
Totals,	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

TABLE IV.

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.</u>				
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1951 Total.</u>	<u>1950 Total.</u>
Legitimate,	7	3	10	4
Illegitimate,	0	0	0	1
Totals,	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>

Causes of Death of Infants 4 weeks to 1 yr. of Age.

Asphyxia,	1.	Congenital Heart,	1.
		Congestive Heart Failure,	1.

Causes of Death of Infants under 4 weeks of Age.

Prematurity,	7.	Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	
Asphyxia,	1.	and Prematurity,	1.
		Atelectosis,	1.

The total number of live births of 589, an increase of 48 births over the previous year, gives us the live birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 13.7 in 1950.

The number of still births is almost half that of the previous year and is the lowest recorded in the Borough. This gives a rate per 1,000 population of 0.15 compared with 0.28 for 1950.

The illegitimate live births number 20, being 3.4 per cent of the total births.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 13, giving the infant mortality rate of 22.1 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest on record in Altrincham. The rate is well below the rate of 29.6 for the rest of the country. The majority of these deaths can be seen to be due to prematurity and congenital defects occurring in the first few days of life.

There were no illegitimate infants deaths in 1951, compared with 2 in 1950.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE V.

Diseases Notified under Acts and Orders during
1951.

<u>Notifiable Diseases.</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u> <u>Notified during</u> <u>1951.</u>	<u>Comparison</u> <u>1950.</u>
Measles,	673	309
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Group),	0	0
Erysipelas,	8	21
Scarlet Fever,	29	67
Whooping Cough,	54	155
Puerperal Pyrexia,	4	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	18	24
Other Forms of Tuberculosis,	9	2
Pneumonia,	32	33
Chicken Pox,	0	0
Poliomyelitis,	2	5
Food Poisoning,	3	0
Acute Polioencephalitis,	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica,	1	1
Dysentery,	32	0
Meningococcal Infection,	1	0
	<hr/> 866	<hr/> 620

TABLE VI.

Summary of Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Age - in years.	0/1	1/2	2/5	5/10	10/15	15/25	25/45	45/65	65 & over	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever,			2	7	18	1	1				29
Whooping Cough,		4	15	20	13		2				54
Poliomyelitis,				1			1				2
Measles,	8	7	148	201	291	8	3			7	673
Pneumonia,				8	1	3	7	7	6		32
Dysentery,			8			17		6	1		32
Polioencephalitis,									1		1
Meningococcal Infection,						1					1
Erysipelas,						2	1	5			8
Food Poisoning,						1		1	1		3
Puerperal Pyrexia,							4				4
Totals,	8	11	173	237	323	32	19	19	9	7	839

TABLE VII

Summary of Notifications received and Deaths due to Diphtheria during the years 1931 to 1951.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1931	17	0	1941	0	0
1932	7	0	1942	0	0
1933	14	0	1943	0	0
1934	19	1	1944	0	0
1935	11	0	1945	7	0
1936	80	5	1946	0	0
1937	32	4	1947	0	0
1938	62	4	1948	1	0
1939	24	1	1949	0	0
1940	21	0	1950	0	0
			1951	0	0
Totals,	287	15	Totals,	8	0

1940 Immunisation Commenced.

Diphtheria.

It is interesting to note that since immunisation against this disease commenced in 1940, there have been no deaths and only 8 cases notified, whereas in the previous ten years there were 15 child deaths and 287 cases.

Measles.

The large number of cases of measles occurred chiefly in the earlier part of the year, a continuation of the epidemic of the late months of 1950. The cases occurred throughout the whole borough and were generally mild in character, and despite the large number of cases there were no deaths from the disease. The large number of cases arising coincides with the increased birth rates of recent years, there being, because of this, a larger number of susceptible children in the community.

Poliomyelitis.

There were only two cases notified again this year and no deaths from the disease. The number of cases occurring in the rest of the country was much smaller than in the recent post war years.

Food Poisoning.

No outbreaks of food poisoning were recorded. The three cases occurring belonged to one family, and proved to be an isolated occurrence, there being no known connection with any other cases.

Dysentery.

There were 32 cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the early part of the year. Sonne Dysentery usually is mild in character and these cases were no exception. They were all part of one outbreak occurring in a small school for infants aged 5 - 7 years, the number of pupils attending the school being 65.

There was no suggestion of the disease having been introduced from the school kitchen, all the evidence pointing to the spread being by personal contact from one original carrier or case.

Almost half the pupils and 2 out of 6 teachers and domestic staff were found to be carriers or cases at some time or other.

All cases were back in school again within approximately 9 weeks from the notification of the first case.

A considerable amount of work was entailed in visiting cases, the taking of faecal samples for laboratory tests, and this work was shared between the Sanitary Inspectors of the Local Authority and the Health Visitors of the Local Health Authority. There was every co-operation between these workers and the teachers of the Education Authority.

Treatment of carriers was offered through the school health service or through the General Practitioner service.

In connection with this outbreak the following figures indicate the work involved:

Visits to homes by Sanitary Inspector,	54
" " " " Health Visitors,	102
" " school by Sanitary Inspectors,	14
Number of specimens sent to Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hosp., Manchester 10,	110

TABLE VIII.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during
the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Age Periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 - 1				
1 - 5		1	1	2
5 -15				2
15 -25	3	1		2
25 -35	5			2
35 -45	2	2		
45 -55	2			
55 -65	2			
65 & upwards,				
Age unknown,				
Total -	14	4	1	8

The total cases on the register is 220 as compared with 215 in 1950. There have been 27 new cases compared with 26 last year.

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Tuberculosis Registered during the
year ended 31st December, 1951.

Age Periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		1950 Comparison.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0 - 1					
1 - 5					
5 -15					
15 -25					
25 -35		1			2
35 -45		1			3
45 -55					1
55 -65					1
65 & upwards,					5
Age Unknown,					
Total -		2			12

TABLE X.

Deaths Registered During the Calendar Year 1951 and Causes.

	1950		Total.	Comparison.
	Males.	Females.		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory,	0	2	2	13
Tuberculosis, Other,	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease,	0	3	3	1
Diphtheria,	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough,	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections,	0	1	1	0
Acute Poliomyelitis,	0	0	0	0
Measles,	0	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases,	0	0	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach,	3	9	12	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus,	6	2	8	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast,	0	10	10	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus,	0	4	4	5
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms,	18	27	45	44
Leukaemia, aleukaemia,	1	2	3	4
Diabetes,	0	4	4	1
Vascular Lesions or nervous system,	25	45	70	48
Coronary Diseases, Angina,	38	20	58	47
Hypertension with heart disease,	1	3	4	4
Other heart disease,	35	48	83	83
Other circulatory disease,	10	10	20	13
Influenza,	0	2	2	6
Pneumonia,	9	7	16	18
Bronchitis,	17	12	29	30
Other Diseases of respiratory system,	2	5	7	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum,	2	0	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea,	0	2	2	5
Nephritis and nephrosis,	5	5	10	21
Hyperplasia of prostate,	5	0	5	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion,	0	0	0	1
Congenital malformations,	2	2	4	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases,	31	33	64	47
Motor vehicle accidents,	1	0	1	2
All other accidents,	3	4	7	12
Suicide,	3	5	8	6
Homicide and operations of war,	1	1	2	1
All causes,	218	268	486	459

TABLE XI.

	England and Wales.	126 County Borough and Great Towns.	148 Smaller Towns. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	Altrincham.
	<u>Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.</u>			
<u>BIRTHS.</u>				
Live Births,	15.5	17.3	16.7	14.5
Still Births,	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.14
<u>DEATHS.</u>				
All Causes,	12.5	13.4	12.5	12.3 (Crude Rate) 12.8 (Standardised Rate)
Typhoid & Paratyphoid,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis,	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.05
Influenza,	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.05
Smallpox,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis,	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia,	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.4
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</u>			
All causes under 1 yr. of age,	29.60	33.9	27.6	22.1
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 yrs of age,	1.4	1.6	1.0	3.4
	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total(Live & Still) Births.</u>			
<u>NOTIFICATIONS.</u>				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia,	10.66	13.77	8.08	6.8

Table XI gives a comparison between the vital statistics of Altrincham and those of the rest of the country, and it can be seen that the comparisons remain in most cases favourable to Altrincham.

Medical Examinations for Superannuation
Purposes.

During the year under review I have examined 14 members of the staff in connection with the superannuation scheme.

TABLE XII.

BOROUGH OF ALTRINCHAM.

Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1951 and
Previous Years.

Year.	Population.	Births.		Net Deaths Belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1946	38,300	680	17.7	24	35.0	412	10.7
1947	38,860	729	16.4	27	37.0	416	10.7
1948	39,570	631	15.9	24	38.0	430	10.8
1949	39,450	596	15.1	14	23.5	446	11.3
1950	39,600	541	13.7	13	24.0	486	11.6
1951	39,640	589	14.5	13	22.1	486	12.3

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APPENDIX I - NATIONAL HEALTH ACT SERVICES AND SERVICES
PROVIDED BY THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A. Services provided in accordance with the requirements
of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

I. Hospital Services.

Controlling Body - Manchester Regional Hospital Board.
Local Hospitals - Administered by North West and Mid Cheshire
Hospital Management Committee,
Secretary - Mr.E.A.Biden, Administrative Offices,
Altrincham Maternity Home, Sinderland Road.

Hospitals serving this area -

General Acute Cases - Altrincham General Hospital and
Denzell (Convalescent.)

General Chronic Cases - Cranford Lodge, Knutsford.

Other chronic cases are generally taken to -

Arcid Hospital - Sandbach) South
The Barony Hospital - Nantwich) Cheshire.

Maternity Hospitals - Altrincham Maternity Hospital, Sinderland Road.
Southfields, Langham Road, Bowdon.

Ear, Nose & Throat - St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham.

Infectious Diseases - Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

Small Pox - Ainsworth Small Pox Hospital, Nr. Bury, Lancs.

A large proportion of cases from Altrincham are treated in the Manchester
Hospitals.

II. General Practitioner and General Dental Services.

Controlling Body - National Health Service Executive Council for Cheshire.
Clerk - Mr. F. Hayter, 28 Nicholas Street, Chester.

III. Services of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council.

1. Ambulance Service.
2. Immunisation and Vaccination.
3. Care and After Care.
4. Maternity and Child Welfare - Mountlands and Thornholme.
5. Domiciliary Midwifery and District Nursing.
6. Dental Service - Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children.
7. Home Help Service.
8. Mental Health Service - Duly Authorised Officer for Mental Health -
Mr. Driver, 1 Claremont Road, Sale.

These services are administered partly by the County Health Committee and
are partly under the control of the Divisional Health Committee.

The Divisional Health Committee area covers Hale U.D.C., Bowdon U.D.C.,
Altrincham M.B., Knutsford U.D.C. and Bucklow R.D.C., and includes members of
these Authorities, members of the County Council, and Co-opted Members.

Divisional Medical Officer - D. Longbottom, The Mountlands, The Mount,
Altrincham. (Altrincham 1733.)

B. Other Services by other Committees of Cheshire County Council.

1. Education Committee - School Health Service, including School Dental Service.
2. Welfare Committee - Old Persons, care and attention - homeless, handicapped
persons, provision for residential accommodation, etc.
County Welfare Officer - Mr. Evans, Hough Green, Chester.
3. Children's Committee - Provides for the care of Deprived Children - i.e.
children not under parental care.
Children's Officer for this area - Miss Kirby, The Council Offices,
Bexton Road, Knutsford.

APPENDIX II.

Mass Radiography - Altrincham.

2nd May - 6th July and 21st August - 30th September, 1951.

Altrincham was selected for a mass radiography survey, primarily because of the large industrial area at Broadheath, which is devoted largely to light engineering.

Good co-operation was gained with the industrial concerns, as will be seen from the excellent attendance of volunteers. There was also an excellent response from the General Public.

For the main part of this survey premises were provided in the Central Library and Stamford Hall by permission of the Council, whose support for the Scheme was also shown by attendance at the official opening ceremony by the Deputy Mayor, Alderman J.H.Cosgrove. The co-operation of officials of the local authority was excellent throughout, and was of the utmost assistance in the organisation of the survey. The co-operation of the local press also helped to publicise the activities of the Unit.

In addition to the examination of industrial and other workers, school leavers and National Service recruits, provision was made for the attendance of school leavers from the neighbouring Borough of Sale, together with members of the staff of that local authority.

Examination of the General Public was arranged entirely by appointment. Through the good offices of the Chief Librarian, an Appointments Bureau was set up in the Central Library. Periods during various parts of each day were specifically reserved for members of the public, and individuals were thus enabled to make a definite appointment at a time most convenient to them. A supply of appointment letters was held at the Library to meet these requirements and this was renewed as required.

Visits were subsequently made to three of the larger firms in the Broadheath district of Altrincham to complete the survey of the area.

Details of attendance and of the significant findings are analysed in the following tables. Table A refers to Altrincham, Bowdon and Hale only, and does not include the attendance of National Service recruits or volunteers from the Borough of Sale.

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TABLE A.
ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ALTRINCHAM, BOWDON & HALE, TOGETHER WITH PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCES IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Civilian Population,	Per cent of all age groups.	X-rayed by M.R.U.	Coverage of age group %.	Civilian Population.	Per cent of all age groups.	X-rayed by M.R.U.	Coverage of age groups %.	Civilian Population.	Per cent of all age groups.	X-rayed by M.R.U.	Coverage of age group %.
0-14	5545	22.40%	276	4.98%	5313	17.83%	234	4.4%	10858	19.93%	510	4.69%
15-24	2380	9.64%	892	37.48%	3333	11.19%	980	29.40%	5713	10.49%	1872	32.77%
25-34	3473	14.07%	1360	39.16%	4136	13.07%	694	16.78%	7609	13.96%	2054	27.00%
35-44	4372	17.71%	1128	25.80%	5096	17.11%	746	14.64%	9468	17.39%	1874	19.79%
45-59	5182	21.00%	1514	29.21%	6320	21.21%	773	12.23%	11502	21.11%	2287	19.88%
60 +	3733	15.12%	426	11.41%	5597	18.89%	145	2.59%	9330	17.12%	571	6.12%
All ages	24685	100.00%	5596	22.67%	29795	100.00%	3572	11.99%	54480	100.00%	9168	16.83%

Estimated Total Population 54480
Total number X-rayed 9168 = 16.83%
Estimated Population over 14 years 43622
Number X-rayed over 14 years 8658 = 19.85%

Estimated population figures based on the General Register Office Estimates of the Sex and Age Distribution of the Civilian Population in Regions and Administrative Areas of England and Wales at 31st December, 1947.

TABLE B.
Composition of Survey in Males and Females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Public	9.32%	43.56%	18.93%
School Leavers	5.86%	13.87%	8.11%
Industrial Groups, etc.	45.10%	42.57%	44.39%
National Service Recruits	39.72%	-	28.57%

TABLE C.

General Public.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Total number examined on miniature film,	889	1621	2510	
2. Active respiratory tuberculosis,	44	2	6	0.24%
3. Inactive respiratory tuberculosis,	23	31	54	2.15%
4. Bronchiectasis,	7	6	13	0.52%
5. Neoplasm,	2	-	2	0.08%
6. Pneumokoniosis,	-	-	-	-
7. Cardiac Abnormalities,	6	28	34	1.35%
8. Other non-tuberculous Abnormalities,	39	35	74	2.95%

TABLE D.

School Leavers.

1. Total number examined on miniature film,	559	516	1075	
2. Active respiratory tuberculosis,	-	-	-	
3. Inactive respiratory tuberculosis,	2	2	4	0.37%
4. Bronchiectasis,	-	1	1	0.09%
5. Neoplasm,	-	-	-	-
6. Pneumokoniosis,	-	-	-	-
7. Cardiac Abnormalities,	-	-	-	-
8. Other non-tuberculous Abnormalities,	8	6	14	1.3%

TABLE E.

Industrial Group, etc.

1. Total number examined on miniature film,	4303	1584	5887	
2. Active respiratory tuberculosis,	10	1	11	0.19%
3. Inactive respiratory tuberculosis,	112	27	139	2.36%
4. Bronchiectasis,	13	3	16	0.27%
5. Neoplasm,	1	-	1	0.02%
6. Pneumokoniosis,	4	-	4	0.07%
7. Cardiac Abnormalities,	45	14	59	1.0%
8. Other non-tuberculosis Abnormalities,	165	27	192	3.26%
9. Cases still requiring further observation at Chest Centres,		1	1	

TABLE F.

National Service Recruits.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Percentage of National Service Recruits Examined.</u>
1. Total number examined on miniature film,	3789	
2. Active respiratory tuberculosis,	7 ⁴	0.18%
3. Inactive respiratory tuberculosis,	26	0.68%
4. Bronchiectasis,	8	0.21%
5. Neoplasm,	-	-
6. Pneumokoniosis,	-	-
7. Cardiac Abnormalities,	7	0.18%
8. Other non-tuberculous Abnormalities,	61	1.61%
9. Cases still requiring further observation at Chest Centres,	1	

TABLE G.

All Groups.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
1. Total number examined on miniature film,	9540	3721	13261	
2. Active respiratory tuberculosis,	21 [✕]	3	24	0.18%
3. Inactive respiratory tuberculosis,	163	60	223	1.68%
4. Bronchiectasis,	28	10	38	0.29%
5. Neoplasm,	3	-	3	0.02%
6. Pneumokoniosis,	4	-	4	0.03%
7. Cardiac Abnormalities,	58	42	100	0.75%
8. Other non-tuberculous Abnormalities,	273	68	341	2.57%
9. Cases still requiring further observation at Chest Centres,	1 ⁴	1 ^Ø	2	

⁴ Includes one previously known case.⁴ National Service Recruit.[✕] Includes two previously known cases.^Ø Volunteer from Industrial Group.

The percentages for respiratory tuberculosis for all groups approximates very closely to the overall figures for the Manchester Regional Hospital Board area in 1951.

TABLE H.

Active Respiratory Tuberculosis.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) With positive sputum,	9	-	9
(b) With negative or no sputum,	12	3	15

All three female cases were newly discovered; one gave a family history of respiratory tuberculosis but no contact, in the remaining two no family history or history of contact was forthcoming.

Two of the male cases of active respiratory tuberculosis were previously known; of the newly discovered cases, three gave a family history of respiratory tuberculosis with direct contact, one gave a family history of respiratory tuberculosis but no direct contact, and one gave a history of direct contact with a case of respiratory tuberculosis but had no family history. In the remaining sixteen cases no family history or history of contact was forthcoming.

Disposal of cases of Active Respiratory Tuberculosis.

All three female cases attended the chest clinic; one was recommended for institutional treatment, and the other two were placed on supervision by the Consultant Chest Physician.

All the males attended the chest clinic, fourteen were recommended for institutional treatment, and seven were placed on supervision by the Consultant Chest Physician.

TABLE I.

Intrathoracic Neoplasm.

One male aged 50 had an inoperable carcinoma of the left main bronchus.

One male aged 66 had an inoperable carcinoma of the right upper lobe bronchus.

One male aged 51 had a carcinoma arising from the right middle lobe bronchus for which a pneumonectomy was performed. Convalescence was uncomplicated.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year 1951.

Sanitary Department,
Town Hall,
Altrincham.

February, 1952.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Altrincham Borough Council.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report on the Sanitary Administration of the
Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Water Supply.

The following report has been received from the Water Department,
Manchester Corporation -

Thirlmere Supply. Typical Chemical Analysis, 1951.

Remarks. Clear water free from sediment.

pH value,	7.3
Colour as p.p.m. platinum,	17
Turbidity, p.p.m. silica scale,	1.1
Odour. Cold or hot,	nil
Taste. Cold or hot,	nil
	<u>Parts per million.</u>
Total solids dried at 180 °C,	37.0
Free acidity as CO ₂ ,	0.5
Free alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ,	nil
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ,	11.0
Total hardness as CaCO ₃ ,	22
Chlorides as Cl ₂ ,	6.0
Nitrates as N ₂ ,	0.33
Nitrites as N ₂ ,	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N ₂ ,	0.020
Albuminoid nitrogen as N ₂ ,	0.030
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours @ 27°C,	0.96
Silica as SiO ₂ ,	2.0
Iron as Fe,	0.07
Manganese as Mn,	faint trace

This supply is liable only to slight variations throughout the year.

Bacteriological Results, 1951.

One hundred and seven (107) samples were collected from house taps and
examined bacteriologically during the year. Of these 99 samples were
free from coliform bacteria in 100 mls of water. The remaining 8 samples
gave the following results:

Coli per 100 mls. of water.

	Faecal Type.	Non-faecal Type.	Total Coli.
3 samples,	0	1	1
1 sample,	1	0	1
1 sample,	0	2	2
1 sample,	1	1	2
1 sample,	2	1	3
1 sample,	1	3	4

These coli are not derived from any pollution of the water in the mains or the result of insufficient chlorine treatment in the sterilisation process, but they are derived from aftergrowths in the deposits in the mains. Five out of the 8 samples with coli were collected during the period June 26th to September 18th, the warm period of the year.

Plumbo Solvency.

The raw Thirlmere water has a low plumbo-solvent action, but it is neutralised with hydrated lime to a pH value around 7.5. The amount of lead taken up from lead service pipes after over-night contact does not exceed 0.2 p.p.m. lead as Pb.

Well water is still the supply used for domestic purposes by the inhabitants at Brookside Farm and Cottages, off Sinderland Road, Altrincham. Samples of the water have been taken as follows:

Brookside Farm, Off Sinderland Road, Altrincham - Chemical Analysis,
20th September, 1951 - Water satisfactory.
Brookside Cottages, Off Sinderland Road, Altrincham - Chemical Analysis,
24th September, 1951 - Water satisfactory.
Brookside Farm, Off Sinderland Road, Altrincham - Bacteriological
Examination, 8th June, 1951 - Coliform Bacillus not excessive. Bacteriological
Examination, 21st June, 1951 - Coliform Bacillus not found.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

During the year every effort has been made to maintain a weekly collection of refuse. This is not always possible due to holidays, breakdown of vehicles and other unforeseen circumstances which cannot be controlled. It has not been possible to obtain substitute labour to replace men on holidays, and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable men to replace refuse collectors who have left the service of the Corporation for more congenial employment. Each employee is supplied by the Corporation with 2 suits of overalls per year.

The Refuse Collection vehicles are garaged in the Towns Yard, Moss Lane, Altrincham, which is also the Highways Depot. During the year the Corporation accepted proposals to accommodate the Sanitary Department vehicles, and to erect premises for the baling of paper and the storage of municipal ashbins on land at Wharf Road, Broadheath, which is the property of the Corporation. The Borough Surveyor is preparing a scheme for the purpose.

The number of ashbins emptied each week is approximately 12,022.

The salvage of waste materials regained its wartime importance, and the demand for waste paper increased. The price of this material advanced considerably, and at the end of the year the prices were -

Newspapers in pressed packed bales,	£22.15.0. per ton.
Books & Magazines, do.	£20.15.0. " "
Fibreboard Containers, do.	£19. 0.0. " "
Other Paper, Mixed paper, Cardboard, do.	£16. 0.0. " "

All waste paper and cardboard should be kept separate by householders and placed near the refuse receptacle for collection at the same time as the refuse is removed.

The refuse collection vehicles consist of:

2 Eleven Cubic Yard S.D. Freighters,	1948
2 " " " " "	1946
1 Guy Vixant,	1942
1 Eleven Cubic Yard S.D. Freighter,	1939
1 Ten Cubic Yard S. D. Freighter,	1936
2 Eight Cubic Yard Leyland Waggon,	1932

~~The Public Health Committee have provided an item for the purchase of 2 new refuse collection vehicles in place of the two Leyland Waggon which are 20 years old.~~

The number of receptacles emptied during the year were as follows:

Ashbins.

Number of houses relieved,	559,152
Number of ashbins emptied,	622,286
Number of fixed ashbins .. emptied,	2,853
Number of loads removed,	5,754

Ashpits.

Number of houses relieved,	2292
Number of wet ashpits emptied,	18
Number of pails emptied,	2205
Number of dry ashpits emptied,	38

Collection and Disposal of Salvage.

The number of loads of salvage collected during the year were:- 1,608

The amount of salvage collected and sold for the financial year 1st April, 1950 to 31st March, 1951, was as follows:

	T.	c.	q.	£.	s.	d.
Paper,	357.	15.	1.	2390.	13.	10.
Ferrous Metals,	12.	7.	1.	30.	18.	2.
Non-Ferrous Metals,		8.	3.	17.	3.	6.
Textiles,	9.	0.	0.	82.	10.	0.
Bottles and Jars,	43.	1.	3.	86.	4.	6.
Kitchen Waste,	37.	17.	0.	104.	1.	9.
Bones,	1.	10.	1.	8.	15.	5.
	462.	0.	1.	2720.	7.	2.

A bonus is paid to the workmen on a percentage of salvage collected as follows:-

Salvage value collected per month up to £250	= 15 per cent.
" " " over £250 to £350	= 20 per cent.
" " " over £350	= 25 per cent.

Method of Disposal of Refuse.

The deposit of house refuse on land at the Corporation Sewage Disposal Farm, Off Sinderland Road, Altrincham, which was commenced in 1950 was continued during 1951. The Borough Surveyor has prepared a scheme for the controlled tipping of refuse on land owned by the Corporation which will last for some years. When the work of constructing the new sewage disposal works is in operation emergency arrangements will have to be made both for dealing with the disposal of the sewage and also the refuse. The site is removed from dwelling houses, and complies with the desire of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the Corporation should continue to dispose of house refuse by the controlled tipping method. The tipping of refuse to a height in excess of the surrounding land is taking place. The Ministry of Town and Country Planning considered that tipping areas are inevitably unsightly while in use, and that certain other characteristics of such places, the risk of fire, the encouragement of vermin, and the pollution of watercourses, cannot be entirely eliminated even by the careful application of

modern disposal methods. In these circumstances it therefore appears that sites for the disposal of refuse should be as far removed from dwellinghouses as possible.

The excavation of the land in preparation for the deposit of refuse and the covering of the refuse afterwards is a costly matter, and increases the total cost of refuse disposal. An amount of £1,000 has been provided for this purpose in the estimates of the Public Health Committee for the financial year, 1952-1953.

Sanitary Inspections and Visits made in the Area during the Year.

Water Supply,	25	Hackney Carriages,	19
Drainage,	516	Public Mortuary,	39
Stables and Piggeries,	22	Houses inspected under Public	
Fried Fish Shops,	38	Health & Housing Acts,	273
Common Lodging Houses,	4	Houses re-visits,	752
Houses Let in Lodgings,	4	Overcrowding,	1
Tents, Vans & Sheds,	70	Verminous premises,	30
Canal Boats,	3	Infectious Disease,	121
Factories,	74	Slaughterhouses,	655
Workshops,	5	Butchers Shops, etc.,	51
Workplaces,	6	Fishmongers, and Poulterers,	53
Outworkers,	1	Food Preparation Premises,	55
Bakehouses,	53	Grocers,	150
Ashbins,	1353	Swimming Bath Water Samples,	16
Public Conveniences,	90	Dairies and Milkshops,	53
Theatres & Places of		Ice Cream Premises,	107
Entertainment,	13	Restaurants,	63
Refuse Collection,	53	Food Preparing Premises,	55
Refuse Disposal,	32	Market Stalls,	133
Rodent Control,	82	Street Vendors,	9
Atmospheric Pollution,	21	Water Samples,	6
Schools,	39	Ice Cream Samples,	19
Shops,	51	Miscellaneous Food Visits,	86
Miscellaneous Visits,	352		
Council or Committees			
Attended,	70		

Notices Served.

Notices Served.			Notices Complied With.		
Informal.	Statutory.	Total.	Informal.	Statutory.	Total.
296	31	327	263	22	285

Notices Outstanding.		
Informal.	Statutory.	Total.
33	9	42

Sanitary Improvements and Repairs Effected.

Roofs repaired,	40
Floors repaired,	9
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired,	82
Windows repaired,	33
Doors repaired,	5
Firegrates repaired or renewed,	11
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired,	8
New sinks provided,	1

Waste pipes repaired or renewed,	9
External walls pointed or protected,	29
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed,	63
Dangerous walls repaired,	1
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed,	1
Soil pipes repaired,	3
Obstructed drains cleared,	46
Water closet basins renewed,	3
Water closet cisterns renewed,	5
Pails renewed,	2
Closet structures repaired.	5
Ashbins provided,	769
Atmospheric Pollution,	21

Municipal Ashbin Scheme.

The Corporation provided the sum of £1,254 in the estimates of the Public Health Committee for the financial year 1951-52, for the replacement of ashbins at dwellinghouses and houses with shops. At the end of the year 769 new ashbins had been supplied under the scheme, including houses in the ownership of the Corporation.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Rodent Control.

The Corporation are the Authority for the administration of this Act, and they employ one full time Rodent Operator, who investigates complaints, carries out searches, and treats infested premises upon the request of the Occupiers. Dwellinghouses are treated free, but business premises are charged with the actual cost of treatment.

The following is the report for the year ended 31st December, 1951 -

	Type of Property.				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	20 including schools.	12,184	6	538	12,748
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 4	139	3	37	183
	(b) 8	43	3	150	204
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major 2	-	2	4	8
	Minor 14	64	7	77	162
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	0	2	0	1	3
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	23	102	7	139	271
VI. No. of notices served under Sec. 4:- (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e.) Proofing	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	71	12,534	28	946	13579

(Continued overleaf)

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4,	0	0	0	0	0
VIII. Legal Proceedings (see below),	0	0	0	0	0
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out 1					
It has not been found necessary to take any proceedings under this section of the above Act.					

Housing.

New houses erected for the Corporation and occupied in 1951, 74.
New houses erected by private enterprise, 18

Food.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, to retail milk in the area were as follows:-

Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	}	40
" " " " Sterilised Milk		
Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	}	7
" " " " Sterilised Milk		
" " " " T.T. Pasteurised Milk		
Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	}	16
" " " " Accredited Milk		
Supplementary Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk,		6

The number of Distributors of Milk registered in the Borough is 54.

Samples taken in 1951.

Ice Cream.

Samples examined at the Public Health Laboratory by the Methyline Blue Test. The grading results are as follows:

Provisional Grade 1,	8 samples.
" " 2,	3 "
" " 3,	2 "
" " 4,	4 "
Void,	4 "

Milk.

Number of samples taken, 5.

Biological (ungraded), 3. Positive, 2. Negative, 1.
Bacteriological - (Pasteurised 2) - Satisfactory.

Summary of Foods Surrendered, 1951.

Tins.

Tomatoes,	130
Milk,	176
Marmalade,	9
Jam,	58
Orange Juice,	24
Beans,	78
Spaghetti,	7
Meat, (Various)	182
Soup,	136
Fruit,	311
Custard Pudding,	1
Fish, (various),	105
Ham,	123
Peas,	67
Carrots,	25
Beetroot,	9
Mixed Vegetables,	7
Stewed Steak,	3
Barley Crystals,	8
Puddings,	2
Bourn Vita,	1
Hors d'Oeuvres,	1
Fish Paste,	6
Apple Jelly,	1
Crab,	2
Macaroni,	2
Gravy Browning,	17
Baking Powder,	1
Barlova Tablets,	1
Celery,	2
Nescafe,	1
Salt,	1
Fruit & Cereal,	9
Chicken,	1
Oysters,	2

Jars.

Pickles,	16
Red Cabbage,	3
Mincemeat,	2
Fruit,	49
Marmalade & Jams,	16
Fish Paste,	95
Fruit Juice,	1
Various,	4

Various.

Rabbits,	48
Pigeons,	6
Pigs Feet,	2 cwt.
Sausage,	7 lbs.
Cheese Scrap,	68 lbs.
Cooked Ham,	70 lbs. 6 ozs.
Cream Cheese,	1 pkt.
Smoked Cod Fillets,	4 st.
Sweetened Fat,	3 pkts.
Krispin Wafers,	2 boxes (500)
Tapioca,	28
Cheese,	27 pkts.
Bacon,	16 lbs. 9 ozs.
Biscuits,	246
Butter,	6 1/4 lbs.
Eggs,	22
Shredded Wheat,	1 pkt.
Fish,	108 3/4 lbs.
Barley,	9 lbs. 12 ozs.
Choc. Tea Cakes,	21
Ground Rice,	56 lbs.

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouses situate in Moss Lane, Altrincham, are the property of the Altrincham Corporation. The Ministry of Food became tenants of the premises in January, 1940, and they are still in their occupation. When the scheme of food control was initiated the Corporation allowed their Sanitary Inspectors to examine the carcasses and organs of animals slaughtered at the Slaughterhouses by the Ministry of Food, and to advise the Ministry as to the fitness or otherwise of such carcasses and organs for human consumption. The Ministry of Food are the sole purchasers of live stock for slaughter for human consumption. The disposal of the unfit meat is entirely the responsibility of the Ministry of Food as is also the management of the premises.

The function of the Corporation is confined to the inspection.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed,	2753	2162	1633	11721	906
Number inspected,	2758	2162	1633	11721	906
<u>All Diseases</u> <u>except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned,	1	24	19	13	29
Carcasses of which some part was condemned,	29	61	5	28	45
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis,	1.08	3.9	1.46	.34	8.16
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned,	5	53	-	-	4
Carcasses of which some part was condemned,	18	77	-	-	20
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis,	0.83	6.47	-	-	2.64

It should be noted that the percentage figures only relate to whole carcasses and part carcasses and do not take into account any diseases of organs, which are shown separately in the table below.

Organs Condemned.

	Bovine incl. Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs		Pigs.	
	Dis. ex- cept T.B.	T.B. only	Dis. ex- cept T.B.	T.B. only	Dis. ex- cept T.B.	T.B. only	Dis. ex- cept T.B.	T.B. only
Heads,	4	258	-	-	11	-	-	9
Plucks,	33	1039	4	-	167	-	47	41
Hearts,	18	45	2	-	159	-	32	22
Skirts,	20	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livers & part Livers,	2080	135	4	-	570	-	20	57
Spleens,	30	39	1	-	152	-	50	10
Tripes,	47	227	15	-	-	-	51	-
Intestines,	57	629	1	-	149	-	74	18
Kidneys,	217	25	1	-	14	-	49	3
Udders,	459	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Tails,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corned Beef, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.								

Summary of Meat Unfit at Slaughterhouses During 1951.

	BOVINES.				SHEEP.				PIGS.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Weight of meat condemned (Portions and whole carcasses only),	23.	8.	0.	12½.	6.	1.	25.		2.	8.	1.	1.
No. of animals slaughtered,	6,533				11,711				1,060			
	Carcasses and Organs.		Portions of Carcasses.		Carcasses and Organs.		Portions of Carcasses.		Carcasses and Organs.		Portions of Carcasses.	
Tuberculosis,	49		80		-		-		2		16	
Johne's Disease,	1		-		-		-		-		-	
Bruising,	4		59		-		8		-		2	
Dropsy,	13		8		1		2		4		-	
Abscesses,	-		3		-		5		1		5	
Septicaemia,	6		-		1		1		-		-	
Inflammation,	-		2		-		-		-		24	
Joint Ill and/or Navel Ill,	10		-		-		-		-		-	
Decomposition,	-		-		2		-		1		1	
Bone Taint,	-		10		-		-		-		-	
Fever,	6		-		1		-		-		-	
Arthritis,	-		-		-		1		-		2	
Fracture,	-		4		-		1		-		4	
Urticaria,	-		-		-		-		-		4	
Swine Fever,	-		-		-		-		17		-	
Erysipelas,	-		-		-		-		2		1	
Pyæmia,	4		-		-		-		-		-	
Necrosis,	-		1		-		-		-		-	
Pleurisy,	-		-		1		16		-		-	
Peritonitis,	1		-		-		-		-		-	
Enteritis,	-		-		-		-		1		-	
Caseous Lymphadenitis,	-		-		1		-		-		-	
Immaturity,	2		1		-		-		1		-	
Uraemia,	2		-		-		-		1		-	
Osteomyelitis,	-		2		-		-		-		-	
Glandular Fever,	1		-		-		-		-		-	
Presternal Calcification,	-		2		-		-		-		-	
Fibrositis,	-		2		-		-		-		-	
Mammitis,	-		-		-		-		-		1	

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the method of transport of meat from the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse Depot to the retail butcher's shop. I am pleased to be able to state that the improvement effected in the method of transport has been maintained.

Visits are made by Sanitary Inspectors to Butchers' Shops, Cafes, Catering Establishments, Restaurants and food preparation premises.

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

Inspections have been made and particulars as required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service Form No. 572, are as follows:

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Seos. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	7	5			1
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the L.A.	2	173	76	4		2
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the L.A. (excluding out- workers' premises)	3	4	2			3
TOTAL,		184	83	4		

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspctr.	By H.M. Inspctr.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	4						4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences.(S.7)							
(a) Insufficient,	9						9
(b) Unsuitable or defective,	10	16	16		8		10
(c) Not separate for sexes,	11	1	1		1		11
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relat- ing to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL,	60	17	17		9		60

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 110(1)(c). (3)
Wearing apparel - Making etc., Cleaning and washing,	13 14	31

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JAMES E. CRICKMORE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

